

NATIONAL

A life style which no longer exists

By Suzanne Za'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

"I never ride anymore. It's much cheaper to take a service taxi." With this statement, Mr. Omar Kurdi, better known as Abu Anad, summed up his generation's attitude towards horse-back riding.

Abu Anad, a retired sheep merchant born in Amman in 1913, reminisced to the Jordan Times about a life style which no longer exists. "We were entirely dependent on horses. I rode long hours every day since as far back as I can remember," he said.

At the age of seven he was thrown from one of the family's seven horses and broke his back, resulting in a permanent disability. But he was soon riding again, despite the encumbrance of a neck-to-waist plaster cast.

Remembering the incident with apparent vividness, he described how he was riding with his cousin and an Ethiopian servant of the family in the downtown area between what is now the Amman Municipality and the Ahli Bank. "The street there was then a wadi, with a year-round stream of water and plenty of fish. There were a few houses, each with a well of its own built over a spring," he said, setting the scene of the accident. "The servant's horse was startled and darted towards my own,

which set off at a gallop and unseated me."

During the family's attempt to treat his back, the little boy had to suffer a branding iron before he was taken to a government hospital in Jerusalem on a *sarsak*, a carriage pulled by two horses. "The doctor there had to put me in cast, but I had to get out of it after four months instead of six because of the lice that had nested in it," he

any of it."

Abu Anad comes from a Kurdish bedouin tribe called Barazi, who originally came here from southwest Turkey, where they had been based in the city of Urfa.

At the age of 10 or 11, Abu Anad's father moved to Jarabless near Aleppo, where the family made their living by bringing sheep from the Russian borders. A blood feud over a girl, which

Abu Anad related how the family traded in Persian carpets. "They brought them from Iran by caravan taking three months to reach Syria."

"Horses were more important then than they are this age. They were the only means of transportation for most people," he said. "The first car we ever saw came to Amman with (Winston) Churchill from Jerusalem in the

early 1920's. We were so scared, we fled and hid in the Citadel."

Buying a horse was "like buying a Mercedes or a Cadillac now. It had to be a pure bred Arabian horse. One had to choose a stallion very carefully for one's mare, and witnesses were required during the mating," Abu Anad pointed out.

He then explained the involved act of buying a mare. The sale was always made of "half the mare" with further arrangements for the disposal of its progeny. For instance, the original owner could either keep the first born, if a mare, or keep the first two mares born after the sale. Then the final price of the horse could be agreed. "When I bought a mare, I asked for her hand in the same way as I would for a girl's," he said, accompanying his words with gestures to stress their significance.

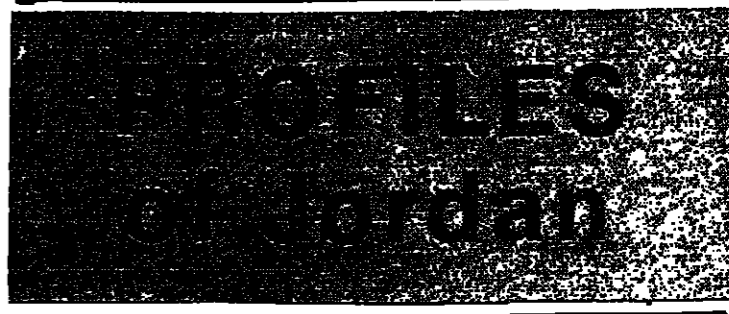
Talking about the mode of riding, the old horseman pointed out that he always rode without a saddle and sat bent over the horse holding onto its mane. "A bedouin rider becomes part of his horse, as if planted into it. The western rider, however, sits militarily on top of the horse, just like a pole. It's very tiring."

His son Anad, a television

director, explained why he himself has to ride using a saddle. "The bedouin way needs a lot of practice and requires a close relationship between rider and animal. A horseman becomes one with the horse. With the saddle acting as a barrier, one doesn't need so much time and patience." To illustrate the point, the father displayed the hairless inside of his legs showing the result of his bare skin rubbing against the horse's flanks.

Abu Anad recollects very vividly the races he watched as a boy and the ones he took part in later. "After the Inkliz (British) came, races were held in Marka, which consisted of three rounds, three kilometres each. The track was marked by a car."

"These were always won by a horse of the Ubayyan breed, owned by Zakaria Qardan and bred by the Abu Jaber family. Ubayyan died of a snake bite, but by God was he a beauty." Abu Anad with some of his 'favourite things': A priceless Persian carpet, on which is woven an Ottoman 50-majidi banknote (below) and a portrait of Arab thoroughbreds (right), with some of which he spent most of his life.



Anad exclaimed with a gleam of reminiscence in his eyes.

He himself joined the races "after King Abdullah came (to Jordan in 1923)" and remembers that they were held in the Abdali area and were run by "Arabs and Sharkass."

"I rode anything and won many times." His declaration was confirmed by a contemporary who told the Jordan Times. "We used to go out especially to watch Abu Anad ride."

Prizes, Abu Anad explained, were given to the first three finishers. These could be either money — up to 20 Palestinian guineas — or a cow, or, sometimes, a refund of the entrance fee.

He also remembers winning races in Damascus, held in the area which now serves as grounds for the Damascus International Fair, and recalls once riding from Damascus to Zarqa in eight hours. The father of two sons and four daughters, this once-renowned rider discourages them all from riding.

"There is no need to ride now. It is completely out of place and time," he said, dismissing the issue as obvious enough. "It's not practical to keep a horse. You live in one place and your horses have to be somewhere else. It's only a richman's play for showing off even though he doesn't know how to get on or off a horse."



Mr. Kurdi when he was young (left) and now. The photographs are at least 40 years apart.



explained casually.

World War I had just ended and his recollections of that trip to Jerusalem include the Jordan Valley being strewn with military equipment, bullets and grenades, "but everyone was afraid to touch

resulted in six fatalities, and which Abu Anad can relate in detail drove them to Jordan "at the same time as the Sharkass (Circassian) settlement... before the railway reached Jordan, in the last century, anyway."



house near the First Circle in Jabal Amman. (Photos by Suzanne Za'mut - Black)



The 68-year-old Abu Anad spends time nowadays with his pigeons, which he keeps on the roof of his



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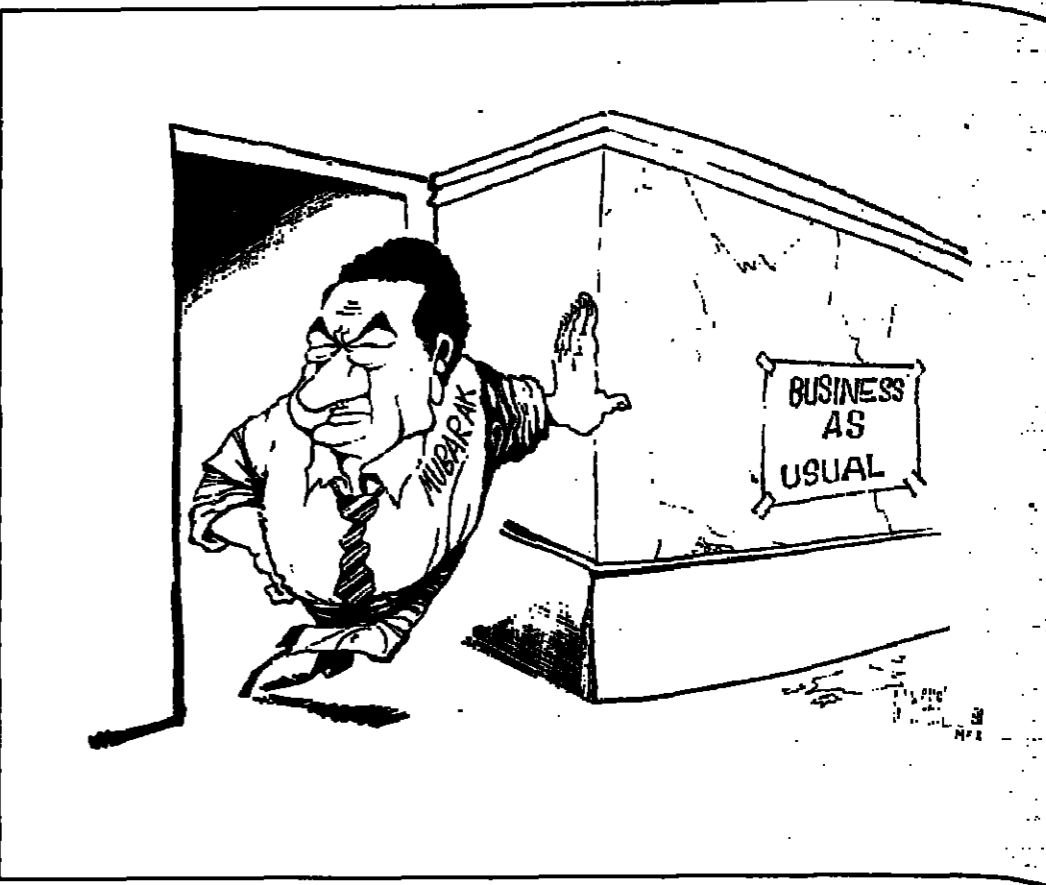
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James MacManus says style of President Mubarak delights Cairo but storm clouds are gathering for him

Egypt waits for change

WEARY AFTER working without a pause for a month, President Hosni Mubarak recently decided to escape the pressures of Cairo by paying a private visit to the peaceful town of Ismailiya on the Suez Canal. Learning of the visit, the head of the canal authority, with the provincial governor and the town's local entrepreneur turned multimillionaire, Mr. Osman Ahmed Osman, rapidly opened the government guest-house, and prepared a reception. The president never turned up. Instead, Mr. Mubarak spent a quiet night with an old air-force friend at a nearby fighter base, and returned to the capital without seeing the local dignitaries. This story is being told with great delight in Cairo, where the president's restrained style of government has been welcomed after the flamboyance and favouritism of the Sadat years. But there are cautionary voices amid the general praise for the new president and, increasingly, criticism of the old. Although the Egyptian press has made much of the refreshing political climate that Mr. Mubarak has created, especially in attacking corruption and urging economic reform, little has been said of the enormous problems facing the country's new leader. So far President Mubarak has moved to meet the expectations of the poor and the politically dispossessed by promising economic reforms and reconciling government with the two legal opposition organisations, the socialist Labour Party and the National Progressive Unionist Party. What is politely termed a "government guided" national press

has been freed to make sharp criticism of the handling of the economy. It is widely predicted that the president will shortly order the release of the political figures, as opposed to religious extremists, who were detained in Mr. Sadat's September clampdown on the opposition. The real measure of Mr. Mubarak's determination to make radical change in domestic policy will come early next year when a large overhaul of the cabinet and senior civil service posts is due. The only certainty is that the foreign policy team consisting of the minister, Mr. Kamal Hassan Ali, and the minister of state, Mr. Butros Ghali, will keep their posts. President Mubarak does not wish to give Israel the slightest sign of a change in foreign policy before the return of the last portion of occupied Sinai next April, and in any case he remains committed to the bilateral peace thereafter. Although the government has privately abandoned all hopes of securing a meaningful degree self-rule for the West Bank Palestinians, senior officials repeat tirelessly and convincingly that the peace treaty will not be endangered after the Israeli withdrawal. While continuity remains the benchmark of foreign policy, the overwhelming desire for domestic change points to a ministerial purge rather than a reshuffle next year. According to a reliable government source, the president and his reshaped administration will face three options as they seek to translate promises into action that can secure popularity for the regime and undercut the still potent threat from the Islamic extremists. The security services claim to have broken the threat from a number of radical fundamentalist groups, and arrested 98 per cent of their members. Recalling similar statements after the September purge, which largely fell on the Islamic Right and which was avenged by Sadat's assassination, observers are not so sure. One diplomat commented: "When they shoot the first four of those charged with the assassination we may judge the remaining strength of the fundamentalists through their reaction." Whatever the response to the firing squads, which appear to be the inevitable outcome of the trial, there is no doubt that Mr. Mubarak will bear in mind the Islamic renaissance in Egypt when he makes his first real policy moves early in the new year. The first of three options calls for a loose alliance between the new government and the Muslim Brotherhood to isolate the extreme Islamic groups. Presidents Nasser and Sadat made temporary tactical alliances with the Muslim brothers to neutralise the political power of the Left. Since then the Brotherhood, whose membership is both older and more conventionally minded in Egypt than that of the smaller Islamic organisations, has to some extent been eclipsed by the young radicals. The second option forsee a return to a dictatorial socialist regime which would secure a popular base and defuse the fundamentalist threat by drastic changes in the inequitable open



door policy, and by real efforts to redistribute wealth. Such a course of action would be popular, but would prove disastrous to the economy and to the prized relationship with Washington. In any case, President Mubarak is said by some of his advisers to be intrigued by the third, risky option of opening up the country's moribund political institutions to democracy. This would involve legalising all but the violently inclined Islamic right-wing groups, and allowing political parties free access to the media with a promise, at some stage, of elections. A member of the Opposition explained: "To do this properly Mubarak would have to resign as head of the National Democratic Party, and act as an umpire between the various contesting groups. The advantage is that only would this ensure his popularity, but it would dilute the threat from the fundamentalists." The two main Opposition groups urged this course of action on the president during the talks that led to their reconciliation early this month. President Mubarak showed that he had grasped the extent of popular expectation and the need for domestic policy changes during his widely praised speech to parliament on November 8. There are pessimists in Cairo who feel that his promise of social justice is a dangerous illusion which ignores the dead weight of Egyptian bureaucracy as much as the nightmare of a population rising by 1.3 million a year in a nation that is already bursting out of its confined living space. But for the time being, Egyptians are happy to wait for their new leader to prove that "the hour of action has come."

Getting close

THE ABRUPT closure of the Arab summit conference in Fez last week leaves us more sad, but not any more surprised, than we were before the meetings began. The gathering has confirmed what had been painfully obvious to us -- and to our adversaries -- for a very long time: the inability of the Arabs to agree on a practical political programme of action leaves the ground fertile and inviting for anti-Arab forces in Israel and the United States to perpetuate the current sorry state of affairs in the area. We had never expected the Fez summit to transform the Arab leaders into a happy group of brothers who agreed on everything under the sun. We had mainly hoped for a display of statesmanship and reason. Perhaps that is what we had in the swift postponement of the summit. Perhaps we have all acknowledged that concerted Arab action is not possible at this time. We will have to wait several months at least for the dust to settle and for the Arab World to assess the extent of the damage or the good that was done at Fez. Our suspicion is that the Fez incident has simply dramatised the inherent contradictions that run rampant throughout the Arab World, and has not in itself made them any better or worse. If the concept of Arab summitry is to suffer for it, then so be it. The important thing is for the leaders of the Arab states to sit down somewhere and try to agree on a plan of action, to restore our self-respect and our occupied lands. Lacking this, nobody would be able to blame the Arab people for throwing up their hands in the air in a gesture of utter, final hopelessness. We are not there yet, but we are getting closer.

Why Israel directs bullets against Palestinian writers and poets

By Abdul Jawad Saleh

Following is the text of the address which Abdul Jawad Saleh delivered at the International Conference of Solidarity with Palestinian Scholars, Writers and Journalists which was held in Rome last month. Mr. Saleh is a former member of the PLO Executive Committee. THE BLOODY strife which has been imposed on our people for the last fifty years by international Zionism, has inflicted great sufferings on our scholars, writers and journalists. This destructive strife has been bound strategically with international imperialism and the different projects of colonial settlements. The Zionist movement, as a hybrid of imperialism and also as a result of Arab inherent weakness, lack of organisation, and imposed disunity was able to establish its own state. They have built this state as a military fortress, armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated weaponry from the different arsenals of the consecutive imperial powers dominating the world theatre. The Zionist state has played its historical role, ever since its establishment, as a mercenary police force having the aim of liquidating the Arab liberation movement. This humiliating role has now been even further aggravated by the agreement on strategic cooperation concluded between the United States and Israel. All the myths of which Zionism was founded were directed to deny the existence of the Palestinian people and uphold the Zionist slogan promoted by Israel, Zaagwill that "Palestine is a land without a people for a people without a land". It was the role of the Palestinian writer, poet, journalist and scholar to defy and challenge this false slogan. Eventually, the Zionist movement, and its state, were faced and challenged by the Palestinian fact, an undeniable historical and ever-present reality. When the Palestinian word, poem and painting, took a resistential form; mobilising the Palestinian will of the masses, developing Palestinian armed struggle, lighting the candles which shattered the darkness of silence and blindness which used to wrap the tragedy of the Palestinian people for twenty years before resorting to armed struggle -- Israeli terrorism, in the form of bullets and explosives, were directed against the young hearts of our writers and poets, who began to convey the human tragedy of their people through portraying and painting the Palestinian-Zionist struggle in its real perspective. The aim of the struggle between the forces of history was, and still is, as far as the Palestinians are concerned, to build a mutual future in which human and democratic relations will predominate in a word of peace, justice and brotherhood. Israeli terrorism was primarily directed against the writers, poets and intellectuals, even before it was directed against those patriots who have borne the burden of armed struggle. Thus, Israeli poisonous bullets were directed against the young heart of Kamal Butros Nasser who had never used

a weapon other than his pen, with which he wrote his love songs for his country from which he had been expelled by the Israeli occupiers. The Palestinian Nightingale fell down, as Christ did, down from the wooden thorned cross; but the songs of love never stopped. The same happened with Ghasan Kanafani, the Palestinian writer, journalist and painter, whose pen as well as his remnants were scattered, together with his words, all over the limitless time and space, by an Israeli time-bomb. Ghasan Kanafani's words are echoing like thunder, as his novel, Men In The Sun; this words are candles which lit up the dark alleys in which his people had been trapped. Knock, and keep knocking, until the word will listen -- he orders his people. Those who assassinate writers, poets and artists -- the intellectual riches of humanity -- are motivated not only by their enmity toward our people and by their desire to deny even our people's existence, but also by their hostility to a humanistic culture. And this -- because the mutual understanding and the end of racial discrimination which could be the ultimate result of a dialogue -- are considered a potential threat to Zionist ideology. Just as the Palestinian writers, journalists, and scholars became the target of Israeli assassinations, they also became the core- objective of Israeli oppressive measures: the first victims of expulsion and exile decrees wishing to uproot them from the land which nurtures their pens, and to separate them from the people who are the source of their inspiration. Before being expelled from Palestine, where I was the elected mayor of the city of Al Birah -- on the 10th of December 1973, the date on which people around the world celebrate the international day of human rights -- I was interrogated by the military occupation authorities and accused of having published a booklet covering the achievements of the municipal council. This kind of offence is punishable under the Israeli occupation by five years imprisonment plus a fine. In particular, they considered it a crime that the booklet contained an expression of concern about the deliberate policy of the authorities -- directed to change the curriculum and to damage the level of education on which our people puts great emphasis. The statement -- and the booklet -- were a collective product of the council and all its departments and committees. In its efforts to embellish our city, the municipal council decided to build a monument in one of the town's squares. We chose a project by a Palestinian sculptor which represented a Palestinian woman dressed in our national costume (which, incidentally, the Israelis now claim, falsely, as their invention) embracing her child and looking up to the sky -- stricken with fear of Israeli raids. A few hours after the completion of the statue's placement in the square, I was detained, and later -- at midnight -- the military governor called the council members and threatened them with my

deportation unless they destroyed the statue. I was later released to witness yet one more crime of these enemies of art and beauty. These violations and arbitrary oppressive measures of daily occurrence are committed in contravention of the codes and charters of human rights. Military governors and personnel have the unlimited authority to practise all forms of repression on the basis of the infamous mandatory laws and regulations of 1945: the same laws which the Jewish lawyers association had condemned before 1948 as "Nazi laws". Following the Camp David accords which represent an attempt to legitimise military occupation, the same Nazi laws of 1945 were used extensively, without any meaningful legal control, to promote the declared "iron fist policy". The three chief editors of the most prominent Palestinian newspapers were placed under an order restricting them to their home towns so as to prevent them from travelling to work in their editorial offices which are in Jerusalem. This, in addition to the oppressive censorship imposed on the Palestinian press. Sharon's present so-called "soft fist policy" which was widely publicised -- is actually nothing more than an even more thorny version of the "iron fist" policy. In fact, it is a real and proper annexation project. For example, the Tamir Law, enacted in 1979, which inflicts imprisonment and fines on any Palestinian who is found to sing a Palestinian national song or raise a Palestinian flag or sympathise in any form with the PLO -- this law has been actually applied for the first time under the Sharon regime, few weeks ago, against three Palestinian students from the Galilee who are supposed to be treated as Israeli citizens. The Tamir Law has in fact superseded in its repressive dimension, those that Tamir himself, before 1948, called the Nazi laws. Art galleries have been closed arbitrarily. Writers are being imprisoned. One of our most prominent poets and writers, the chief editor of Al Kateb, a literary magazine, brother Asad Al Asad, who is a guest at this conference, was imprisoned for keeping "prohibited books" of the outlawing of which he had never been informed. I am sure that he will give you a vivid and authentic picture of the circumstances he and his colleagues are facing. Any observer of the policies of the Zionist state would recognise spontaneously the accelerated growth of fascism in the different organs of the Zionist establishment. The growth of fascism takes the form of new oppressive laws, of racial discrimination not only against the Arab minority but also against Jews of non-European origin. The last Israeli elections campaign sparked Jewish terrorism even against those Zionists who had run the establishment for thirty years -- the Labour Party. These aggressive and undemocratic trends should provoke the concern of every intellectual, writer, and journalist, everywhere in the world, who is committed to the cause of peace and justice. Serious studies should be launched to follow these developments. A comparative study of the political and economic circumstances which led to the reign of Hitler and these that brought Begin to power should be embarked upon, to alarm all nations. I hope that the courage, the determination and the commitment to the principles of human rights and those of the inalienable rights of all the peoples to freely determine their future, which animate your action, will eventually lead you to respond positively to the suggestion to institute a permanent international committee for solidarity with Palestinian writers and journalists. Such a committee will undoubtedly constitute a deterrent against Israeli repressive measures against Palestinian intellectuals. I believe that such a committee will also constitute a cultural bridge as well as a contribution to peace efforts. Until the day -- which we hope should not be too far away -- in which the liberation of Palestine, the implementation of a democratic solution, and the establishment of a Palestinian state, are finally achieved.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

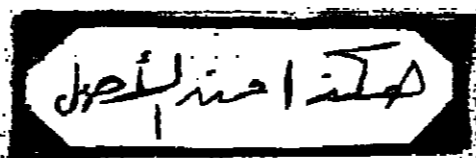
A new course of action

AL RA'I: Following the abrupt suspension of the Arab summit meeting at Fez, we do not find it unusual to be confronted with a deluge of analyses in reaction to what had happened. It is a natural response to the bewilderment of many Arab citizens or the gloomy and disappointing circumstances surrounding that summit. These analyses and repercussions can be quite beneficial to the Arab countries if they make the best of them. They (the Arabs) must avoid being carried away by the depressing events, and living through an endless whirlpool of frustration. The Fez event should prompt the Arabs to take speedy action at the national and international levels which aim to: 1. Prevent a resumption of propaganda campaigns among Arab countries. 2. Prompt the Arab states to deal more effectively with gaps and any mishandling of matters at the foreign ministers level which prepare the ground for Arab summits. 3. Emphasise the importance of Arab summits as the best means of preserving solidarity among Arab states, and that such summit should not be influenced in any way by alliances with foreign powers. 4. Induce the Arabs to commit themselves to attending future summits represented only by their heads of state. 5. Have Arab states agree in advance that any draft resolutions to be put to the summit should get unanimous Arab approval. 6. Avert serious setbacks due to the suspension of the Fez summit particularly in relations with the EEC countries. 7. Prevent foreign powers from interfering to cash in on the suspension of the summit. 8. Make it clear that what happened at Fez should by no means be considered a credit to the Camp David process. The Fez summit, though it proved a diversion from the true Arab national course of action, must serve as a lesson prompting the Arab countries to rise to the level of challenges confronting them.

Transcending Arab differences

AL DUSTOUR: Arab citizens are no doubt wondering about what really happened at Fez and its effects upon future inter-Arab relations. We would like to believe that the postponement of the summit had been to give the Arab countries time to examine their positions and study problems before deciding on appropriate measures to deal with them. If the postponement was intended for this purpose, the Arab citizens' confidence in their governments will be enhanced and their hopes revived in future summits which indeed ought to be devoted to strengthening Arab solidarity and to planning means of recovering Arab rights. Yet, we cannot help feeling very concerned that Israel will exploit the Fez events. Arab differences have no doubt given Israel the opportunity to tighten the noose around the Arab inhabitants under their role forcing them to accept the capitulatory solution that serves Zionist purposes and interests. These differences also will give Israel a pretext to present the world with a picture of the Arabs who, it will claim, reject peace and continue to work towards destroying the states of Israel. By so doing the Israelis will no doubt be seeking to win international support and sympathy for their cause and thus gain an endorsement of their expansionist designs in the region. The Arabs have since 1967 passed through more embarrassing situations and faced greater dangers. It is hoped their leaders will transcend their differences and work together towards re-unifying their ranks and defending their rights.

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SPORTS

Soviet women take gymnastics title

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (R) — The Soviet women's team won a resounding victory at the World Gymnastics Championship last night while China staked their claim as a new force in the sport.

The six-woman Soviet squad dominated proceedings from the start, matching the achievement of their Men's team 24 hours earlier, and occupied the first four individual placings by the end of the evening. Only slight slips by tiny 15-year-old Natalia Ilyenko on the asymmetric bars and Stella Zakharova on the beam detracted from an impeccable performance.

But the surprise of the evening came from the Chinese women who seized the silver medal to back up Wednesday night's third place success by the men's team.

The Chinese squad, visiting Moscow for the first time in 30 years, took a clear two-point lead over third-placed East Germany and brought roars of appreciation from a packed crowd.

East Germany's chances of the silver medal dwindled when star performer Maxi Gnauk limped away from the floor exercise after only 20 seconds with a leg injury and was awarded a token 2.5 by the judges.

Earlier Gnauk took the top score of the two days of competition with a splendid 9.95 on the asymmetric bars.

Yelena Davydova, all-round Olympic champion, finished first in the overall ratings and laid a firm foundation for victory in the individual final tomorrow.

Despite a spirited performance, the Romanian team again failed to find top form and had to be content with a disappointing fourth place, eight points behind the Soviet Union.

Chinese coach Zhu Tsuan told a press conference after the competition: "Our team gave everything it had tonight. But we hope to win the championship one day in the future," he said.

Ali vows to be fit for fight

MIAMI, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — Former heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali vowed Wednesday that he will be in shape for his scheduled Dec. 11 fight against Trevor Berbick and denied rumours that financial problems threatened the so-called "drama in Bahama" at Queen Elizabeth Sports Centre in Nassau.

"For years, people have been telling me what I can do and what I can't do," the 38-year-old Ali told an impromptu news conference in Rawson Square. "And I always made them wrong. And whoever say that I ain't going to be here Dec. 11 in that ring with Berbick is lying."

Ali is facing his first opponent since he lost his title last year to World Boxing Council heavyweight champ Larry Holmes.

Berwick, 28, has won 19 of his 22 fights, 17 by knockout. He has lost two, with one draw. He was not present at Ali's news conference.

James Cornelius, president of Sports Internationale Ltd., told the crowd that earlier financial snags had been solved and that the fight would go on as planned.

Ali already has received three payments for the fight. Ali's take-home pay from the bout is rumoured to be around \$1m.

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Kansas City Kings beat Detroit Pistons

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (A.P.) — The Kansas City Kings had 54 field goals. The Detroit Pistons had 43. Most times, that kind of discrepancy is good enough to win a basketball game.

Not Wednesday night. Not for the Kansas City Kings. The reason? The Kings had 36 rebounds. The Pistons 63.

The Kings went to the foul line 17 times, hitting 13. The Pistons went to the foul line an amazing 57 times, hitting 43. And forget about the Kings complaining about getting beat by home officiating. The game was played in Kansas City.

Detroit, the surprise team in the National Basketball Association thus far with an 8-5 record, defeated Kansas City 129-122 in overtime with rookies Isiah Thomas scoring 30 points and Kelly Tripucka adding 17, including six in the extra session. Cliff Robinson led the Kings with 24 points.

In other NBA action Wednesday night, the Indiana Pacers defeated the Cleveland Cavaliers 108-102, the Boston Celtics beat the Golden State Warriors 122-101, the Los Angeles Lakers beat the San Antonio Spurs 117-96, the Utah Jazz nipped the San Diego Clippers 102-100, the Denver Nuggets outscored the Dallas Mavericks 139-133, the Phoenix Suns beat the Houston Rockets 128-114 and the Seattle Sonics defeated the Portland Blazers 110-103.

The Pacers' Johnny Davis scored 10 of his 28 points in the final four minutes to hand Cleveland its seventh loss in its last eight games. The Pacers took the lead for good at 89-88 when Don Buse, who had 19 points, made two foul shots with 5:55 on the clock. James Edwards and Mike Mitchell each had 22 points for Cleveland.

Boston's Larry Bird hit a season-high 22 points and Robert Parish added 20 as the Celtics overcame a sputtering start and breezed to their 11th victory in 13 games. Joe Barry Carroll had 28 for Golden State. The Warriors closed to within 70-69 after 6 1/2 minutes in the third quarter before Bird hit on two field goals to pull the Celtics out of danger.

Jamaal Wilkes led a balanced Los Angeles scoring attack with 68 points as the Lakers rolled to their ninth straight victory. Norm Nixon added 24 points, Magic Johnson contributed 19 and Mike Cooper and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar collected 15 apiece as the Lakers won their sixth consecutive road game.

Guard Kyle Macy scored 13 of his 23 points in the first half as Phoenix raced to a 28-point lead over Houston and coasted the rest of the way. Five other Suns reached double figures as Phoenix improved its record to 7-5. The loss was the third straight for Houston, 6-9, all by one-sided margins.

Alex English scored 25 points and guards Billy McKinney and T.R. Dunn combined for 37 more as Denver handed Dallas its 12th straight defeat. The victory was the Nuggets' fifth in six games at home and raised their record to 6-5, while the Mavericks, who last won on Oct. 31 — their second game of the season — dropped to 1-13.

Utah's Adrian Dantley scored 31 points, including three in the final 25 seconds. Dantley gave the Jazz the lead with a basket with 25 seconds remaining, and made an insurance free throw with two seconds left. San Diego's Tom Chambers sandwiched a free throw in between.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.—There seems to be great confusion in our game about which bids are forcing and which are not. For instance, this sequence resulted in North and South exchanging harsh words:

North South
1 ♠ 1 ♠
-1 NT 2 ♠
Pass

South was furious. He contended that a new suit by responder was forcing. North, on the other hand, maintained that since South's rebid was in a suit lower than his first bid, it was not forcing and he was free to pass. What's your opinion?—R. Allen, Manchester, N.H.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—There seems to be some confusion on the part of both players. Each has some justification for his position, but neither understands the sequence properly.

Usually, a new suit by responder is forcing regardless of whether it is higher- or lower-ranking than the suit he bid at his first turn. It is the rebid of a lower-ranking suit by opener that is not forcing. On that point, South is right and North is wrong.

However, North is correct in that the sequence given is not forcing, although not for the reason he stated. The underlying principle is that North's rebid is a limit bid.

describing his hand within narrow confines. If South still wants to get to game, he must jump in his second suit. The rebid of a lower-ranking new suit is simply an attempt to improve the contract with an unbalanced hand, although it might still lead to game if partner raises or takes preference to responder's first-bid suit.

One last point: The rebid of a new suit by responder that is higher-ranking than his first suit is forcing for one round. Thus, had South responded one heart and then come to life with a rebid of two spades over North's one no trump rebid, it would be forcing and North would have to bid again.

Q.—Is an opening bid of four no trump asking for aces?—L. Sachs, Hollywood, Fla.

A.—Most of the better players believe there must be at least tacit agreement on a suit before you can ask for aces. Therefore, an opening bid of four no trump would not be Blackwood.

What does it show, then? That is a matter of partnership agreement. Some play that it is a hand of 27-28 points. Others use the old Culbertson treatment, describing a hand with ten winners and partner is expected to raise the bidding one level for every ace, king, or queen he holds.

How, then, do you ask for aces when that is all the information you need? Start with a demand bid of two in a suit and then use your ace-asking bid—either Blackwood or Gerber, depending on partner's response.

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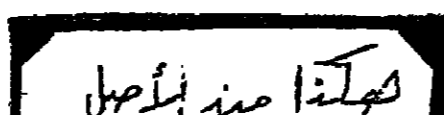


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FEATURES

The 200,000-dollar leap

By Patrick Connolly
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON—D.B. Cooper, who jumped into legend by jumping out of the back of a jetliner with \$200,000 probably was an aging, bumbling crook with nothing left to lose, says the man who tracked the myth for a decade.

Dressed in a dark business suit, white shirt, narrow tie and loafers, Cooper disappeared literally into thin air the night of Nov. 24, 1971, somewhere over southwest Washington state. He parachuted out the back of a northwest airlines Boeing 727 with a bank bag stuffed with 200,000-dollar bills strapped to his body.

He became the first, and only, "successful" parachute skyjacker in U.S. history. His notoriety helped lead to elaborate airport security systems and redesign of the three-engine 727 so the rear door cannot be opened in flight.

"It's conjecture, but I think he was a stupid, desperate rascal and a brutal, unscrupulous man who endangered the lives of more than 40 people for money and caused his own death," says Ralph Himmelsbach, the Federal Bureau of Investigation agent assigned to the Cooper case until he retired last year.

"He was very likely an ex-con who was going to make one last, desperate go for the big one," The 56-year-old Himmelsbach said.

"If he made it fine. If not, he probably felt he had very little to lose."

The FBI believes Cooper's skeleton lies somewhere in the thick forests of southwest

Washington. Conceivably, agents say, Cooper is buried under tons of volcanic ash because 390 square kilometers of the search area was covered by Mount St. Helens' eruption last year.

No one can prove Cooper is not living a snug life of anonymity somewhere, enjoying the profits of his air piracy.

The case remains the FBI's only major unsolved skyjacking -- and his disappearing act is celebrated in twangy song, T-shirts, and annual celebration in the tiny town of Ariel, Washington, and a new movie.

To publicize the movie, The Pursuit of D.B. Cooper, Universal Studios offered \$1 million for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Cooper, which probably was not his real name. The studio still has the money.

His start as a folk hero began when a Dan Cooper bought a one-way ticket on Northwest Airlines flight 305 from Portland, Oregon, to Seattle.

Moments after take-off, Cooper handed a stewardess a hand-written note, announcing the skyjacking and demanding \$200,000 and four parachutes. He also opened his briefcase and showed her what she later said looked like a bomb.

Instructions were radioed to the ground and, while the plane circled Seattle-Tacoma Airport, money and parachutes were rounded up. Cooper chain-smoked filter cigarettes and bought and sipped two bourbon-and-water highballs during the negotiations.

In Seattle, the 36 passengers

and two stewardesses got off, while one stewardess and three cockpit crewmen stayed aboard. Cooper became fidgety as refueling took too long and told the stewardess: "Let's get this circus on the road."

The plane took off for Reno, Nevada, at 7:37 p.m., while a storm raged outside. Cooper was alone in the passenger section and the crew remained in the cockpit. At 8:11 p.m., the crew noticed a drop in cabin pressure, indicating the rear door was opened.

FBI agents who came aboard in Reno found no trace of Cooper, and a legend was born.

In Feb. 1980, an eight-year-old boy picnicking with his family along the Columbia River west of Vancouver, Washington, unearthed packets of rotting \$20 bills which proved to be \$5,880 of Cooper's loot.

A hunter on a road near Castle Rock found a placard which had been ripped from the plane's stairwell when Cooper jumped, Himmelsbach said.

He said Cooper bailed out while the plane was travelling at almost 325 kph at 3,000 metres, where the temperature was minus 22 degrees Centigrade and the wind chill factor a minus 56 on a stormy night.

Cooper jumped with two parachutes -- an emergency chute in front that was "by simple, honest error" defective, and a small sport chute in back that would land a novice sky-diver "fast and hard," Himmelsbach said.

He insists the FBI did not plot to sabotage the jump because "We don't have the right to sentence anyone to death and what

would have happened if he took a hostage?"

Some people like to think Cooper lives, such as sponsors of the annual D.B. Cooper Festival in Ariel, a town of two buildings near where Cooper is thought to have jumped. Once a year, hundreds of people crowd into the Ariel store and tavern to buy T-shirts, gulp beer and trade Cooper theories.

"I think he got away because

they didn't find anything but the money and who's to say he didn't drop it to lead them off the trail," says Laurel Fisher, who owns the store-tavern with her husband, Dave, president of the D.B. Cooper fan club.

Who is to say, indeed? After 10 years of searching, "We know 1,000 people who he isn't and 1,000 places where he didn't land," says Dave Hill, FBI spokesman in Seattle.

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THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROMUN
GEEBI
YEMBOR
BRAYNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAITH SUMAC POLICY AVENUE
Answer: Is this another name for that criminal? — "ALIAS"

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is fine for improving your environment. The evening finds you with fascinating ideas that could prove fruitful in the future. Strive for increased harmony at home.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your immediate surroundings and know what should be done to make it more comfortable. Handle a business matter wisely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make sure you keep any appointments you have made. Visit good friends later in the day. Make plans for the days ahead.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sure to handle monetary affairs with wisdom. Listen to what a clever adviser has to suggest for the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good day to visit friends you haven't seen in a long time. Improve your appearance before venturing forth.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study the path ahead well and be sure to get rid of whatever is troubling you. Evening is fine for the social side of life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can easily gain a personal goal by making proper plans. Be more astute in handling a private matter.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Practice up on any special talent you have and then you can command monetary benefits from it later. Be wise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study those ideas that will help you become more successful in your line of endeavor. Consult an expert for advice.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you are conscientious in handling a personal obligation. Show increased affection for the one you love.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Meet with congenials and discuss plans for the future. This is the right time to engage in important civic work.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle duties that are impossible to do during busy work week. Study your environment and make plans for improvement.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put your skill to work early in the day and get the results you want. Later engage in favorite hobby with congenials.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will understand early in life the importance of having a secure foundation on which to build, so be sure to teach how to be practical. Give the best education you can afford. There is much organizational ability in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Raymond F. Eisner

ACROSS
1 Touched, in a way
5 Rebound
10 Word of woe
14 College in N.C.
15 Fill with joy
16 Immorality
17 They make stars shine
18 Bugaboo
20 - Avn
21 Building cheers
22 Tammany leader
24 State positively
25 Phase

DOWN
2 Like some trousers
29 Leave in a hurry
32 Where countries get together
33 Seconds
34 For joy
35 A famous Christian
36 They Fr.
37 Great comb. form
38 UN group
39 Upset
40 Tires
41 Calming
43 Meal
44 Contract, of a kind

45 Leak slowly
46 Desire greatly
48 Adenauer epithet
49 Tennis point
52 Star followers
53 Out name
56 Wimbledon name
57 T.S.
58 Rise high
59 Cole and Turner
60 Feel
61 Punta del --

DOWN
1 Quick
2 Perennial plant
3 April follower
4 Nobel product
5 Fixed under a roof
6 Horatio
7 Stadium sounds
8 Mel of baseball
9 Communications
10 Shore bird
11 "The Gondoliers," e.g.

12 Field
13 Look to be adoring
23 German interjections
24 At a distance
25 Rascal's brother
26 Moslem magistrates
27 Fraternal name
28 Type of lamp
29 City in France
30 Exhorts
31 Profit
32 Sermos selections
37 Be sullen
39 Train stops; abbr.
40 Gem face
42 High heavens
43 Take turns
45 Butterflies
46 Government agent
47 Region in Saudi Arabia
48 Retard
49 Grows old
50 Talk
51 Rascal of -
54 Alt. Fr.
55 Make mad

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:
GOGWIA DIBY GALLI
ELLIDY RIDDY GALLY
GALLANTY CHAIRY RIDE
MANGIE OMEGA MIEIE
GALLIANTY GASKINIS
GEGADIA TON
SOAIS WIELD REICHI
ARIGANTY THIME RIDE
GALLANTY CHAIRY RIDE
ATO PAIRE ARIADOM
SEWED AGAL NASS
MOB ADEAL
ARTGALLIERTIS
GALLI DILLS HOMER
GALLA LETHY ENTIE
STEP TISEE ESTOP

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Peanuts

It was a dark and stormy night. Suddenly, a shot rang out!

ISN'T THERE ENOUGH VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD TODAY?

CAN'T YOU WRITE ABOUT SOMETHING NICE?

It was a dark and stormy night. Suddenly, a kiss rang out!

Mutt 'n' Jeff

JEFF, I KNOW YOU DON'T KNOW THE FIRST THING ABOUT GOVERNMENT!

I DO, TOO!

OH, YEAH! THEN TELL ME WHO IS THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE?

OH, THAT'S EASY!

WELL, COME ON - WHO?

YOUR WIFE, MRS. MUTT!

Andy Capp

I GOT IT SORTED OUT, PET -

INLAND REVENUE

IT SEEMS THEY AVENT' BEEN ALLOWIN' FOR THE TWELVE DEPENDANTS

WHY NOT?!

APART FROM ANYTHIN' ELSE, THEY CLAIM PIGEONS COULDN'T EAT THAT MUCH, ANYWAY

GRR!

Handwritten signature: *Abdullah*

